

In discussing this paper Mr. Walton recounted having once observed a species of *Sphex* in New Mexico attempting to dig a hole in the bottom of a galvanized iron wash-tub.

ONE NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF CERAMBYCIDÆ.

BY W. S. FISHER, *Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology.*

In working over the Cerambycidæ received from the field men of the branch of forest insects, Bureau of Entomology, during the past year, the following apparently new species were encountered. For one of these, a species from California, the larva of which bores in pine cones, it was found necessary to erect a new genus.

All types and specimens mentioned are deposited in the United States National Museum in Washington.

Hylotrupes juniperi n. sp.

Male: Elongate, rather robust, subdepressed, shining black. Antennæ three-fourths as long as the body. Thorax rounded on the sides, suddenly narrowed towards the base, which is slightly tubulate, the sides are densely and confluent punctured, the disc with three smooth longitudinal elevations, one median reaching from base to middle, and a crescent shaped one on each side forming a somewhat broken circle. Elytra each with two indistinct lines, surface very densely punctured, the punctures larger and less dense on the basal half, and becoming very small towards the apex, sparsely clothed with short black recumbent hairs. Femora not clavate. Fifth ventral segment truncate behind. Length 22 mm.; width 6 mm.

Female: Differs from the male in having the antennæ only two-fifths as long as the body, and the fifth ventral segment broadly rounded behind. Length 25 mm.; width 7 mm.

Habitat: Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona. Elevation 4200 to 5000 feet. W. D. Edmonston and M. Chrisman, collectors.

Type and allotype: Cat. No. 19129 U. S. N. M.

Described from seven specimens. Two males and two females recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 12698. Material collected December 1, 1914, by W. D. Edmonston, from heartwood of green limb on dying Juniper (*Juniperus pachyphloca*). One male and two females recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 12259c, and reared from material collected by M. Chrisman on November 18, 1913, in the same locality from dying Juniper. Larva always makes burrows with the grain of the wood, half in the bark and half

in the sapwood, occasionally one in the sapwood. Larva when fully grown makes burrow straight into the heartwood and pupates.

This species is very closely allied to *Hylotrupes amethystinus* Lec., but is distinguished from that species by having shining black elytra without any trace of the violet color.

Hylotrupes amethystinus Lec. has somewhat of a similar habit but as far as known, only attacks dying and felled *Libocedrus* and *Thuja*. The larva works under the bark, making broad winding excavations, eating the inner bark and outer sapwood, sometimes separating the bark from the wood, then enters the wood, sometimes burrowing to the heartwood where the burrows become longitudinal, pupating in either bark or wood, but usually in the heartwood.

Paratimia new genus.

Eyes moderately finely granulated, deeply emarginate, partly enveloping the base of the antennæ, but not as deeply emarginate as in *Atimia*. Head broad and short, the front perpendicular. Labrum transverse, ciliated with long hairs. Palpi unequal, the maxillary about twice as long as the labial last joint triangular. Antennæ slender, shorter than the body in both sexes, 11-jointed; second joint less than half as long as the third, which is a little shorter than the fourth, fifth joint longest; punctured and pubescent. Front coxæ rounded, narrowly separated by the prosternum, cavities angulated externally, completely closed behind; middle coxæ separated by the mesosternum about twice the distance which separates the front coxæ, cavities slightly angulated externally, completely closed by the sterna. Mesosternum concave between the coxæ, emarginate behind. Metasternum deeply emarginate behind. Legs short, femora slightly clavate, front tibiæ with one, middle and posterior ones with two small spurs, hind tarsi with first joint equal to the two following united.

Type: Paratimia conicola n. sp.

This new genus belongs to Leconte and Horn's tribe Atimiini but differs from the genus *Atimia* by having the front coxæ narrowly separated by the prosternum, the cavities angulated externally, eyes not quite as deeply emarginate and the last joint of the maxillary palpi being triangular. In general form it resembles a Lamiine but the front tibiæ are without the oblique grooves.

Paratimia conicola n. sp.

Male: Elongate, slender, subcylindrical. Thorax somewhat cordiform, not wider than long, front angles rounded, sides rounded just before the middle, then obliquely narrowed towards the base, surface fusco-piceous, coarsely and thickly punctured, and rather densely clothed with long prostrated reddish-brown hairs, those on the posterior half and underside whitish. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, two and one-half times as long as wide, sides nearly parallel, slightly narrowed towards the tips

which are separately rounded, surface brown, sparsely, rather finely punctured, sparsely clothed with long prostrated reddish-brown hairs intermixed with long erect ones of the same color, and with a very narrow sutural stripe of dense prostrated whitish hairs. Scutellum subquadrate, rounded behind, surface densely punctured and densely clothed with long prostrated hairs. Underside fusco-piceous, surface densely punctured, clothed with long prostrated whitish hairs. Femora, tibiae and tarsi brown, sparsely clothed with semi-erect hairs. Fifth ventral segment about as long as the fourth, broadly emarginate behind. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Female: Differs from the male in having the fifth ventral segment longer than the fourth and rounded behind. Length 12 mm.; width 3 mm.

Habitat: Monumental Mines, California. Elevation 3600 feet. P. D. Sergent, collector.

Type and allotype: Cat. No. 19130 U. S. N. M.

Described from five specimens, four males and one female, recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 10856d. Reared by Mr. J. M. Miller from old cones of *Pinus attenuata*, collected October 2, 1913, by P. D. Sergent.

This interesting species is somewhat suggestive of a narrow *Atimia confusa*. It differs from that species by its reddish-brown color, elytra with a narrow whitish sutural stripe and tips separately rounded, thorax not wider than long and being somewhat cordiform.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW NORTH AMERICAN MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

BY AUGUST BUSCK.

In one of my early papers (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., vol. VIII, 1900, p. 234), I expressed the opinion, that in the then existing unsatisfactory state of our knowledge of American Microlepidoptera, it was of little value (or worse) to describe promiscuously new species from collected material; only when working up a group systematically did it seem to me excusable to describe species of which the biology was not known.

This attitude has influenced my production of descriptive work during the past years and I have described new species only as the demand for names from correspondents necessitated it, or when other considerations made it desirable or obligatory. There are for this reason hundreds of *Micros* as yet undescribed in the collection of the United States National Museum.

I still have a disinclination for new species of which we know nothing more than the type specimens, (and the present paper